

NEGRO CARRIER TOLD TO QUIT.

HIS LIFE THREATENED IF HE CONTINUED IN SERVICE.

Armed Masked Men Stop the Carrier Near Gallatin, Tenn., and Order Him Not to Make Another Trip—He Was Appointed Because He Stood Highest.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Post Office Department has another case before it very similar to the Indiana one. Postmaster-General Payne to-day received the following telegram from the postmaster at Gallatin, Tenn.:

"Carrier, rural route No. 1, while making trip today, was held up by masked men and ordered not to make another trip. Advise."

H. SWANBY.

Before the above telegram had been received, the carrier, a colored man, had been following a dispatch from the rural free delivery inspector for the State of Tennessee:

"NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 6.—Rural carrier No. 1, colored, Gallatin, Tenn., interview with me to-day advised that he was stopped on route to-day by armed masked men and was threatened if he continued in service. Threat also applied to all colored carriers. Warned not to divulge cause of his removal but to assign other reasons. No one allowed him to wait upon appointment of successor. Believing it hazardous, he will not serve route to-morrow unless assurances are given him that no violence will be committed. Please advise if instructions will be issued in the premises. An answer will be greatly appreciated."

CONCERN.

Mr. Payne this afternoon sent the following telegram to Mr. Conger:

"Investigate fully case of John C. Algood, rural free delivery carrier, who was stopped by armed men yesterday and his life threatened if he continued in the service, and report. In the meantime service on Route 1 will be suspended until your report on the facts in the case is received."

H. C. PAYNE, Postmaster-General.

The rural carrier route in question was put in effect on the 1st of March last. There were five applicants under civil service rules for appointment as rural carrier. The three men who stood highest on the list were colored. Under the civil service rules there was no option to appoint the person who stood highest on the list; therefore, Allan F. Billard, colored, was appointed. He resigned about three weeks ago, and on the 20th of last month the Civil Service Board certified the second man on the list, John C. Algood, colored, and he is the carrier who, according to the above telegrams, was held up by masked men and ordered to resign.

If Inspector Conger's report to the Postmaster-General that the hold-up occurred substantially as stated, Rural Route No. 1 will be abolished and the patrons who have been enjoying its privileges since the 1st of March last will be compelled to resume their practice of going to the post office at Gallatin for their mail. This case is considered by the Post Office Department as of a more serious character than the Indiana affair. There is an evident disposition on the part of those in authority to teach those who resort to kidnapping methods a sharp and salutary lesson, and this will be done, it is believed, even if it is necessary to go to the extremes of discontinuing post offices and rural free delivery routes by the wholesale. Postmaster-General Payne said to-day:

"In the event of the 'hold up' by masked and armed men being proven, as it undoubtedly will be, the department has two alternatives, either to abolish the route entirely, or to send a company of Federal troops to Gallatin to accompany the negro carrier on his trips and to protect his life and property when he is off duty. This latter alternative need not be discussed."

"The route will be discontinued. This case differs from the Indiana affair in that Mrs. Cox, the postmaster at the latter place, is a Presidential appointee. In the case of Rural Route No. 1, neither the President nor the Postmaster-General has discretion in the matter, it being necessary to certify for appointment the highest candidate on the examination list."

It was pointed out at the Department to-day that the holding up of a carrier engaged in the collection or delivery of United States mails is by far a more serious offense than the making of threats against a postmaster, and is specifically provided for by law. If the masked and armed men who held up the negro carrier can be identified, the Government will prosecute them as rigorously as possible. In any event, Mr. Payne will bring the matter to the attention of Attorney-General Knox and request that he take action.

NO NEGROES IN ELWOOD, IND.

Colored Physician Finds It Out—Place Has 15,000 Inhabitants.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.—Dr. James Morrell, a young colored physician, went to Elwood this morning to settle permanently in that city in the practice of his profession. He had learned that it was a place of 15,000 inhabitants and expected to find a fair representation of his race in the city. He was accompanied by W. A. Stokes, a business man who has acquaintances in Elwood and who was prepared to vouch for Morrell's character and ability.

The surprise of the visitors was unbounded when they were told that there was not a negro in Elwood and that the coming of the negro race had always been discouraged. Dr. Morrell said that he had traveled considerably and he did not believe there was another city in the United States, as large as Elwood, that could say there was not a negro within the corporate limits.

KAISER'S GIFT ARRIVES.

\$125,000 Worth of Casts for Harvard's Museum Reach Boston.

BOSTON, May 7.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Adria reached here to-day, having in her hold 180 cases containing the casts and parts of casts given to Harvard University by the German Emperor. The remainder of the casts are to be shipped here on another steamer. The entire collection consists of 1,250 casts, nearly all of the famous pieces of sculpture and statuary in the German Empire, is valued at \$1,250,000. The final lot will comprise some 120 cases.

The German Museum is closed to the public in order that the rooms may be prepared for the casts. When the casts are stored within the freight shed they will be allowed to remain there for a day or two in order to give the customs officials an opportunity to look them over.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. Ad.

MORE FUNERAL HOLD-UPS.

Coffin Had to Be Transferred From a Union to a Non-Union Hearse.

NEW HAVEN, May 7.—The livemen of this city who are opposed to the demands of the union hack drivers to-day appealed to the police for protection in the trouble which resulted from union and non-union hacks both attending a funeral. This morning at the funeral of John Mascolo the procession was about to leave the church for the cemetery when the hearse driver, who was a union man, discovered that there were several non-union hacks in line. He got down from his box and refused to drive.

The funeral was held up an hour until another hearse driver was found with a non-union hearse and the casket was transferred. The union hacks withdrew with the union hearse.

At the funeral of Mrs. James H. Roche, to-day, several non-union hacks came to the house to bring friends. The undertaker informed the occupants of the hacks that it was a union funeral and asked them to secure other conveyances. All agreed except two women who said that if they could not ride in the procession in the hacks they had hired they would go home, which they did without attending the funeral at all.

The livemen's association, to save the members from any further exasperating delays on the part of the striking hackmen, decided to hold the funeral in the shop of their own where they could get a non-union horse and to buy a half dozen hearses and twenty-five hacks so that they can be equipped for funerals hereafter independent of the striking hackmen.

Every day for a week there has been a hold-up in funeral processions as a result of the conflict between the non-union livemen's association and the striking union hackmen.

NINE MEN KILLED IN A TUNNEL.

Stratum of Rock Sixty Feet Long Falls on a Gang of Laborers.

ROANOKE, Va., May 7.—Nine men were killed and three injured mortally in an accident yesterday at Eggleston Springs Tunnel No. 2, where Lano Bros. & Co. are engaged in double tracking. The track line has been blasted yesterday and the stone removed which was a huge stratum of rock some sixty feet long which lay between two clay seams gave way, crushing nine laborers to death. The others were on the edge.

A derrick and work train were sent to the scene of the disaster, but after forty hours the bodies have been recovered. It is believed that the stratum of rock was dynamited the huge slide which came in at an angle of forty-five degrees. This work will be attended with the greatest danger, as it is possible that stratum will continue to sink by reason of its great weight.

F. S. HEDGES' BODY FOUND.

Missing Son of Col. S. M. Hedges Was Drowned at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 7.—After an absence from Boston since March 21, the dead body of F. S. Hedges was found floating in the water by a boy who was out on this morning. Col. Sidney M. Hedges, the young man's father, was notified and came to New London at 3 o'clock this afternoon. After the body was found its description tallied with a card sent out from Boston police headquarters, and further investigation brought to light two handkerchiefs having the name "F. S. Hedges" worked upon them.

Col. Hedges started for New London immediately after receiving news of the discovery and reached this city accompanied by his son-in-law at 3 1/2 this afternoon. Mr. Hedges could give no reason for his son's mysterious disappearance, and said that the last he saw of him was when he heard from him in Pittsburgh. The father made a close examination of the place where his son was found, but could come to no conclusion as to how he met his death. Liberal rewards have been offered for information as to the whereabouts of the missing son, but no one has yet come forward.

Hedges had in his pocket a cheap watch, a fountain pen, eyeglasses and a pocket knife. He was 27 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighed 160 pounds and was well dressed in a dark green suit with raincoat. When found there was a wound on the head, but it is believed to have been caused by an accident.

It was pointed out to Boston this afternoon. He is one of Boston's wealthy citizens and has been Commander of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry. His body will be shipped to Boston to-morrow.

LYNCHED NEGRO ALIVE.

Mob Didn't Quite Kill Him and He Goes to Jail for Ten Years.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—John Rawlins, a negro once almost lynched in Sunflower county, Miss., was brought to the Mississippi penitentiary to-day for criminal assault. Rawlins, who is from Drew, in Sunflower county, was rescued by a deputy sheriff from a mob which was trying to lynch him. A second mob invaded the train near Indianola, took Rawlins from the officers, carried him into a neighboring wood and hanged him.

According to the latest methods, the entire mob opened fire on Rawlins with their rifles and shot him in the back. After satisfying themselves that he was dead the mob left the body lying in the woods. The next day, when the deputy sheriff was arranging for the burial of the negro, it was found that he was not quite dead. He was nursed back to life, indicted for the crime of which he was charged, pleaded guilty and to-day entered the penitentiary for a term of ten years.

W. A. DUNLAP GETS A DIVORCE.

Son of the Hat Manufacturer Rtd of Wife He Quietly Married.

Supreme Court Justice Fitzgerald signed yesterday a decree granting William A. Dunlap a divorce from his wife, Lulu, on the report of Arthur C. Butts as referee. All the papers in the case were sealed up by order of the court.

Dunlap, who is about 32 years old, is a son of the founder of the Dunlap hat company. He was married in 1885 to Miss Lulu B. Freer of Newark, but the wedding was not announced for some months after it occurred. Dunlap, who is a well-known amateur horseman, spent his last year on a ranch in the West, and when he returned he surprised his friends by telling them that he was married. It was not until a few days later that it was learned from the lawyers of either side yesterday as to the cause of the trouble. It is understood that Mrs. Dunlap have been separated for some time.

St. Leger Little Cigar. Worth a dollar a box. The very best blend of Havana tobacco.—Ad.

HITCH OVER CARNEGIE OFFER.

ENGINEERS NOT ALL IN FAVOR OF \$1,000,000 BUILDING.

Civil and Mining Societies Reluctant to Enter the Scheme Offhand—Committee of 15 to Consider the Plan—Cable of Thanks to Mr. Carnegie.

Representatives of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Engineers' Club met last night at the house of the civil engineers, 220 West Fifty-ninth street, to consider the offer of Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$1,000,000 for a building to be used as a joint home for the societies.

Alfred Noble, president of the civil engineers, presided at the meeting, which began at 8 o'clock and ended at midnight. The discussion developed the fact that the engineers are rather lukewarm about accepting the offer. The reason for this is that the building would be used for the use of such a building and the civil engineers have a fine home of their own.

It looked, for a few minutes, just before adjournment, as if there would be a real scrap over a resolution of thanks to Mr. Carnegie and a telegram which it was proposed to send to him in London. The resolution, and the telegram, were drafted by the secretary, and the substance of the societies represented to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer. The resolution was carried. When it came to the telegram, George S. Morrison, a former president of the civil engineers, got up and said:

"I had not intended to make any remarks at this meeting, but I cannot resist the opportunity of saying a few words. Nobody here is authorized to pledge his society to do anything. When this matter comes before the societies, they will have to decide for themselves whether they will accept Mr. Carnegie's offer. We have a home of our own, and we have many difficulties in the way of disposing of it. We do not desire to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer, but we do not wish to become a part of this union of engineers. After thinking over Mr. Carnegie's splendid offer, however, I have been convinced that our society should do nothing which would make it impossible for this thing to be done."

However, we are not in a position at this meeting to pledge anything. Therefore, as an amendment to the proposed cable message I offer the following: "Members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Engineers' Club informally assembled last night at the house of the civil engineers, got up and said:

"I had not intended to make any remarks at this meeting, but I cannot resist the opportunity of saying a few words. Nobody here is authorized to pledge his society to do anything. When this matter comes before the societies, they will have to decide for themselves whether they will accept Mr. Carnegie's offer. We have a home of our own, and we have many difficulties in the way of disposing of it. We do not desire to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer, but we do not wish to become a part of this union of engineers. After thinking over Mr. Carnegie's splendid offer, however, I have been convinced that our society should do nothing which would make it impossible for this thing to be done."

Mr. Morrison's speech was greeted with applause, and it was decided to send his cable message to Mr. Carnegie. The resolutions of thanks were changed to conform to the spirit of the cable message.

All the opposition to Mr. Carnegie's offer, developed from the desire of the representatives of the electrical and mechanical engineers to have the building used for the use of such a building and the civil engineers have a fine home of their own.

The societies to which the offer has been made made unless they are ready to stand by the offer. The societies to which the offer has been made made unless they are ready to stand by the offer.

TO ASK W. J. STONE'S SECRETARY.

About Alleged Statements in Regard to Boasting in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7.—The April Grand Jury struck another lead this morning, when it subpoenaed William J. Stone, Mo., the home town of John T. Talley, secretary of Senator William J. Stone, was before the inquirers.

It is said that he related to the jury the substance of a number of conversations he had with Talley while the latter was Chief Clerk of the Missouri Legislature. Talley is alleged to have told Hume that the close of the session of the Legislature, two years ago, that a scheme had been devised by which certain bills inimical to certain interests could always be killed.

He is also alleged to have told Hume that the plans were laid for making \$100,000 out of the Slot Machine bill, which was introduced at the last session of the Legislature. It is not known that it became necessary to steal any bills to prevent their becoming law, for the lobby power was so supreme that all bills it was against were killed outright and never had any chance of being passed.

Talley was re-elected Chief Clerk of the last House after a spirited session. As a result of the testimony given by Mr. Hume, it is probable that the Cole County Grand Jury will be reconvened to give Talley a seat in the Missouri State Penitentiary.

A dispatch was received here to-day from New York, suggesting that if Attorney-General Crow could only succeed in finding President Ziegler of the Baking Powder Trust, he would have no difficulty in finding Daniel J. Kelley, the legislative agent of the trust, who is charged with having distributed \$25,000, an alleged bribe, to the State in the interest of legislation desired by the trust.

The police department here does not know what importance attaches to the despatch.

MISS ROOSEVELT RUNS AN AUTO.

She Went So Fast That a Policeman Was About to Arrest Her.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Miss Alice Roosevelt yesterday took a hand in driving an automobile yesterday, and she drove so rapidly down Connecticut avenue that a policeman was on the point of arresting her for speeding when he recognized that she was the President's daughter and allowed her to proceed on her way. She occupied a big red four-cylinder machine, and a hired chauffeur followed her in a second car.

Yesterday she drove the dog to the roof of the hotel, but the dog shot over the fence and ran back up the stairs. She was driving the dog to the roof of the hotel, but the dog shot over the fence and ran back up the stairs.

Next time will be his last, "Schoep says. Once before he jumped two stories after a cat and the third time is sure death."

Why Not See Niagara Falls? You can do so with no extra expense if you travel by the New York Central line.—Ad.

The Pennsylvania Limited is as perfectly equipped as twentieth century travel can desire. It runs every day in the week to Chicago and St. Louis.—Ad.

EX-MAYOR AMES CONVICTED.

He Was Charged With Accepting Bribes—Jury Out 24 Hours.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 7.—Ex-Mayor A. A. Ames was convicted to-day of accepting bribes from women of the town. The jury was out twenty-four hours and the trial occupied six days.

The evidence was direct and convincing. So positive was the testimony that the defense pleaded insanity and temporary insanity. The defense depended largely upon the former popularity of Dr. Ames.

Ames was indicted on ten counts, the present trial being upon the tenth, which charged him with accepting bribes from houses of ill fame. Just before his indictment he fled from the city, going to Indiana, thence to Kentucky and finally to New Hampshire, from which State he was extradited.

His attorney gave notice of a motion for a new trial, and if this is denied the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

CHASED A. G. VANDERBILT.

Cop Didn't Catch the Auto—Subsequent Diplomatic Reconciliation.

Bicycle Policeman Bonaheiser was riding on Fifth avenue near Forty-first street last night when an automobile in which were Alfred G. Vanderbilt and his driver passed him at a lively rate of speed. The policeman chased the auto down the avenue to Thirty-third street where the driver slowed up, turned west and vanished.

The driver of the automobile passed the policeman again and he rode alongside.

"Good evening, officer," said Mr. Vanderbilt, "I see you were following us a little while ago."

"Yes," said the cop, "you were going pretty fast."

"Well, we didn't realize that," answered Mr. Vanderbilt. "You know it isn't possible to realize always how fast you are going in one of these machines. But we didn't violate the law intentionally and didn't mean to speed."

"All right, sir," answered the cop, and Mr. Vanderbilt was allowed to travel on up the avenue.

JUDGE BULGER FOR CLEVELAND.

He Says He Would Make the Strongest Possible Candidate in 1904.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 7.—First Deputy Attorney-General Bulger said to-day that the newspaper discussion of Cleveland's chances for the Presidency in 1904 would create a popular demand for his nomination. In an interview Judge Bulger discussed political matters freely, and referring to ex-Senator Hill's attitude concerning the Presidential nomination, he said:

"I believe that I am acquainted with Mr. Hill's sentiments and he is ready to stand by any candidate that can win. I don't believe that Mr. Hill is a candidate. He has repeatedly said that he is not. It is Mr. Hill's opinion that all personal ambitions should be set aside and that the party should have an opportunity. If Grover Cleveland got more votes than Judge Parker or Judge Gray or any other man, Mr. Cleveland is the man we want, and he is the candidate we will all loyally support."

"It is gratifying to see the interest that is being taken by Democrats in selecting a candidate for the Presidency in 1904. It is not necessary to cling to ideas and candidates that the voters have declined to accept. Grover Cleveland, I have no hesitation in saying, would be the strongest possible candidate and would deserve the cordial support of Mr. Hill. The Democratic leaders in this State, I believe, will urge the nomination of Mr. Cleveland."

Judge Bulger is one of Mr. Hill's closest political friends in this State and his declaration is regarded as significant.

WANAMAKER'S ANNEX STORE.

It Will Be Sixteen Stories High—Floor Space, 1,000,000 Square Feet.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Plans and specifications for John Wanamaker's new fireproof annex store, to be erected on the block below his present New York store, at a cost of between \$2,500,000 and \$4,000,000, have been sent to Builders Dietrich and Bower of this city for proposals by D. H. Burnham & Co., architects, of Chicago.

The proposed structure will practically be a street story, thirteen floors above street level, and with a basement, ground and sub-basement. It will have a frontage of 187.10 feet on Fourth avenue, 189.23 feet on Broadway, 327.15 feet on East Ninth street and 339.45 feet on East Eighth street. All four fronts will be constructed of stone and terra cotta, with plate glass windows and sheet metal frame and sashes on the second floor and above.

A large grand court, or light well, will be in the center of the store. This will extend to the eighth floor, where it will be roofed over. The court will be lined with enameled tile. A large music auditorium will be on the second floor.

There will be a total floor area of 1,000,000 square feet. Mr. Wanamaker's contemplated \$5,000,000 building on the site of his old store and the new building on Market street in this city will have a total floor area of 1,816,000 square feet.

DOG UNHURT BY LONG FALL.

Dashed Off the Roof of a Five-Story Building and Never Got a Scratch.

Bridge Policeman Schoep has a small fox terrier of which he is very proud. The dog sits in the window of the policeman's home on the fourth floor at 359 Second avenue, and he has been looking out of the window every afternoon by barking vigorously.

Yesterday Schoep let the dog go to the roof of the hotel, but the dog shot over the fence and ran back up the stairs. She was driving the dog to the roof of the hotel, but the dog shot over the fence and ran back up the stairs.

Next time will be his last, "Schoep says. Once before he jumped two stories after a cat and the third time is sure death."

Why Not See Niagara Falls? You can do so with no extra expense if you travel by the New York Central line.—Ad.

HAD \$405,000 LIFE INSURANCE.

EDWIN M. THAYER, ACCUSED OF FORGERY, DIES SUDDENLY.

He Was Only 28 Years Old and Lived in Newtontown, Mass.—Had Lived an Extravagant Life—Constantly Was With Him When He Died in a Boston Hotel.

BOSTON, May 7.—Nearly all the life insurance companies maintaining offices in this city are interested in the investigation into the death of Edwin M. Thayer of Newtontown, who is known to have taken out policies for \$405,000 within a few months and who died suddenly of acute Bright's disease at a Bank Bay hotel on last Thursday night, while in custody of a constable.

Just how a constable happened to be with Thayer at the time is puzzling, for he had been released on bail pending the hearing of a criminal charge on the Tuesday before and his constant refusal to tell anything about the matter.

It is supposed that some civil action was brought against Thayer and that he was nominally under arrest.

While the policies Thayer is known to have taken out amount to \$405,000, it is said that he owned several other policies for an additional various companies the names of which cannot be learned, and it is hinted that the amount may be even greater.

Thayer, in applications filed recently, when seeking further insurance, said that he had the following policies: \$100,000 in the Penn Mutual of Philadelphia; \$15,000 in the Mutual Life of New York; \$50,000 in the Prudential Life; \$35,000 in the Phoenix Mutual of Hartford; \$50,000 in the Equitable Life of New York; \$10,000 in the State Mutual Life of New York and \$25,000 in the National Insurance Company of New York; \$25,000 in the John Hancock Mutual; \$15,000 in the Provident Savings Fund of New York; \$5,000 in the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company of New York and \$5,000 in the Home Life of New York.

Thayer, who was only 28, lived at Newtonville, with his wife, a graduate of Wellesley and the daughter of a rich Minneapolis man.

At the time of the death of his father a few years ago he received a legacy of \$50,000, but he soon spent the greater part of the sum. When he married, in 1901, his mother built him a fine home. To-day Mrs. Thayer gave birth to a child.

Thayer was treasurer of the Dolores Mining and Milling Company, a copper concern. At the time of his arrest and before taking this place, he was an insurance solicitor.

His judgment as to investments was considered excellent in spite of his youth, and in more than one insurance office, such as the New York Life, he was regarded as a man of sound judgment. How these investments resulted has not been learned.

Thayer was arrested on April 27, charged with forgery and uttering false notes. It was charged that he secured \$3,000 from George W. Moore of East Boston through George J. Robinson, Jr., a note broker here, giving as security a note for \$5,000 signed by Mrs. Catherine B. Greene.

The note was secured by an assignment of a mortgage for \$5,000 on the house at 19 Worcester street, where Mrs. Greene resided and conveyed to Thayer. Mrs. Greene denied having signed the note or mortgage.

When placed under arrest Thayer is said to have told of his doings to the officer and boasted of having obtained \$3,000 from another man in a similar manner.

From the time which the man had done the crooked work and his free talk the impression was created that he was mentally incapacitated.

The next day Thayer was let go on bail, hearing being set for this week. On last Thursday night Thayer died suddenly of acute Bright's disease.

To-day the Penn Mutual sent its adjuster to Newtonville to make inquiries about Thayer's health prior to his death. The adjuster is said to have learned that Dr. Thayer E. Bar, the physician who treated Thayer, had been treating him during the last five months for kidney trouble.

George W. Anderson acted as Thayer's counsel, but since the latter's death he has been appointed special administrator of the estate and has retained Col. Melvin Adams as counsel. Neither lawyer will discuss the case, but the intimation was made that the payment of the life insurance might be contested.

GEORGE G. WILLIAMS DEAD.

Chemical National Bank's President Since the Death of John G. Jones.

George G. Williams, who has been president of the Chemical National Bank since 1878, died of heart disease last night at his home, 31 West Fifty-eighth street. Mr. Williams had an attack of grip early in the spring which turned into pneumonia. He had almost recovered from the latter ailment and was considered out of all danger from it, when his heart failed.

Mr. Williams came from old New England. His father, Dr. Darius Williams, gained fame as a physician. Another ancestor was a president of Yale University, while still another was the founder of Williams College.

He was born in East Haddam, Conn., in 1821. With the idea of becoming a professional man, he was educated in the public schools and in Brainerd academy, but John G. Jones, a friend of his father, persuaded his parents to allow him to be trained for business, and at the age of 18 Mr. Williams began his connection with the Chemical Bank, which continued until his death.

He was a paying teller when only 20 years old, being at that time the youngest person so employed in this city. Next he became discount clerk, and when Mr. Jones was elected president of the bank in 1855, Mr. Williams became cashier.

In the latter part of Mr. Jones's life the management of the bank fell largely on Mr. Williams's shoulders and when Mr. Jones died, in 1878, Mr. Williams succeeded to the presidency.

Mr. Williams was connected with many financial and commercial institutions among which were the Union Trust Company, the United States Life Insurance Company, the Fidelity and Casualty Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. He had been president of the Clearing House Association and was treasurer of the Bank for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and a director in several charitable and religious organizations.

He was a member of the Metropolitan and Riding and Driving clubs.

He married in 1867, Virginia F. King, daughter of Aaron King of Massachusetts. She survives him with his daughter, Clara Jay, who married Frank B. Keech, a graduate of West Point and a former lieutenant in the Regular army.

Everyman should use Lehigh Valley's Fast trains to Buffalo and Chicago. Reservations \$35 Broadway.—Ad.

HIGH PLAY AT BACCARAT.

A Hungarian Gambler Wins \$480,000 at Budapest.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, May 7.—Bela Justh, an aristocratic Hungarian gambler, who is known for his remarkable luck at Monte Carlo and elsewhere, won \$480,000 playing baccarat at the National Casino at Budapest yesterday.

Count Michael Karoly was the chief loser, dropping \$320,000 in the game.

COACHED BY SENATOR PLATT.

Yale Boys Got Points From Him in Their Debate With Princeton.

NEW HAVEN, May 7.—United States Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut played a part in Yale's victory over Princeton in the joint debate on last Monday night. The subject for the debate was whether a closure resolution should be adopted in the United States Senate and what effect it would have on the business of the Senate.

When Senator Platt was in town a few evenings ago he was asked by the members of the Yale debating team to give them some points for their argument, and toward boys in the New Haven House for two hours. The Yale debaters say that Senator Platt threw the arguments right at them and that the fact that Senator Platt held this little coaching session was not made known until to-night.

OFFERED A BRIBE FOR OFFICE.

Man Who Said He Would Give \$500 for a Postmastership Arrested.</